

1. **(currently amended)** A method of producing coloured carrier particles, which method comprises
  - a) dispersing ~~the carrier particles~~ se in a solution of a colorant or latent pigment, adding the carrier particles to a solution of a colorant or latent pigment, or adding a latent pigment or a colorant to a dispersion of the carrier particles,
  - b) precipitating the colorant or latent pigment onto the carrier particles, and
  - c) in the case of a latent pigment, subsequently converting it to the pigment.
2. **(original)** A method according to claim 1, wherein, at the same time as the colorant,  
a pigment,  
SiO<sub>2</sub> or  
SiO<sub>2</sub> and a pigment  
is/are applied by precipitation.
3. **(currently amended)** A method according to ~~either claim 1 or 2~~ claim 1 ~~or 2~~, wherein the carrier particles are selected from the group consisting of metallic, metal oxide, non-metallic ~~and~~ (non-metal) oxide effect pigments, anodised aluminium, polymeric compounds ~~and~~ combinations thereof and organic or inorganic pigments.
4. **(currently amended)** A method according to claim 3, wherein the carrier particles are selected from the group consisting of ~~metal flakes, such as~~ aluminium flakes of pure aluminium or aluminium alloys, copper flakes, ~~and copper alloys, such as~~ copper/tin flakes (bronze), copper/zinc flakes (brass), titanium, silver, zinc, tin, stainless steel (SS) and effect pigments comprising SiO<sub>x</sub> ( $0.03 \leq x \leq 0.95$ )~~[[,]]~~ or SiO<sub>x</sub> ( $0.95 < x \leq 2.0$ ).

5. (currently amended) A method according to ~~claim 1~~any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein a latent pigment is used which, in ~~step~~Step b), is precipitated onto the ~~carrier particles~~substrate by adding a solvent in which it is insoluble.

6. (currently amended) A method according to claim 5, wherein the latent pigment ~~is of the~~has the following formula

$A(B)_x$  (I), wherein

x is an integer from 1 to 8,

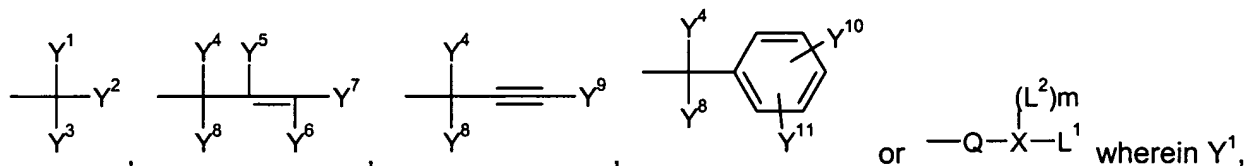
A is the radical of a chromophore of the quinacridone, anthraquinone, perylene, indigo, quinophthalone, indanthrone, isoindolinone, isoindoline, dioxazine, azo, phthalocyanine or diketopyrrolopyrrole series, which is linked to x groups B by one or more hetero atoms, those hetero atoms being selected from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen and sulfur and forming part of the radical A,

B is a group of the formula  $\text{—}\overset{\text{O}}{\parallel}\text{—O—L}$ , it being possible for the groups B, when x is a number

from 2 to 8, to be the same or different, and

L is any desired group suitable for imparting solubility.

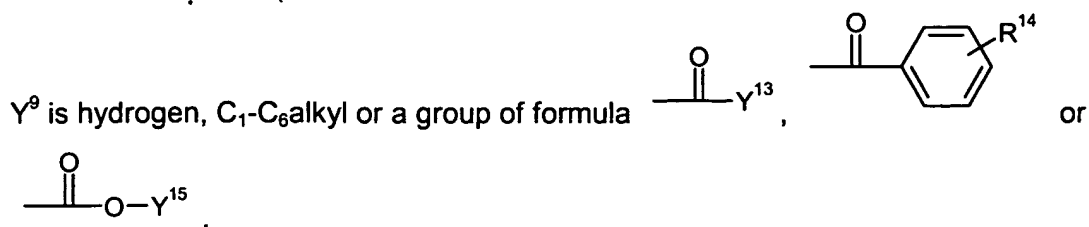
7. (original) A method according to claim 6, wherein L is a group of formula



Y<sup>2</sup> and Y<sup>3</sup> are each independently of the others C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>alkyl,

Y<sup>4</sup> and Y<sup>8</sup> are each independently of the other C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>alkyl interrupted by oxygen, sulfur or N(Y<sup>12</sup>)<sub>2</sub>, or unsubstituted or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>alkyl-, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>alkoxy-, halo-, cyano- or nitro-substituted phenyl or biphenyl,

Y<sup>5</sup>, Y<sup>6</sup> and Y<sup>7</sup> are each independently of the others hydrogen or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>alkyl,



Y<sup>10</sup> and Y<sup>11</sup> are each independently of the other hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>alkoxy, halogen, cyano, nitro, N(Y<sup>12</sup>)<sub>2</sub>, or unsubstituted or halo-, cyano-, nitro-, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>alkyl- or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>alkoxy-substituted phenyl,

Y<sup>12</sup> and Y<sup>13</sup> are C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>alkyl, Y<sup>14</sup> is hydrogen or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>alkyl, and Y<sup>15</sup> is hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>alkyl, or unsubstituted or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>alkyl-substituted phenyl,

Q is p,q-C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>alkylene unsubstituted or mono- or poly-substituted by C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>alkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>alkylthio or C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>dialkylamino, wherein p and q are different position numbers,

X is a hetero atom selected from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen and sulfur, m being the number 0 when X is oxygen or sulfur and m being the number 1 when X is nitrogen, and

L<sup>1</sup> and L<sup>2</sup> are each independently of the other unsubstituted or mono- or poly-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>alkoxy-, -C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>alkylthio-, -C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>24</sub>dialkylamino-, -C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>aryloxy-, -C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>arylthio-, -C<sub>7</sub>-C<sub>24</sub>alkylaryl amino- or -C<sub>12</sub>-C<sub>24</sub>diaryl amino-substituted C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>alkyl or [-(p',q'-C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>alkylene)-Z]<sub>n</sub>-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>alkyl, n being a number from 1 to 1000, p' and q' being different position numbers, each Z independently of any others being a hetero atom oxygen, sulfur or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>alkyl-substituted nitrogen, and it being possible for C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>alkylene in the repeating [-C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>alkylene-Z] units to be the same or different, and L<sub>1</sub> and L<sub>2</sub> may be saturated or unsaturated from once to ten times, may be uninterrupted or interrupted at any locations from 1 to 10 groups selected from the group consisting of -(C=O)- and -C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>-, and may carry no further substituents or from 1 to 10 further substituents selected from the group consisting of halogen, cyano and nitro.

8. (currently amended) A method according to claim 1 ~~any one of claims 1 to 4~~, wherein there is used a colorant which is soluble in an alkaline medium and which, in ~~S~~step b), is precipitated onto the carrier particles ~~substrate~~ by adding acid and/or a metal salt or wherein there is used a colorant which is soluble in a weakly acid or neutral medium and which, in ~~S~~step b), is precipitated onto the carrier particles ~~substrate~~ by adding acid and/or a metal salt.

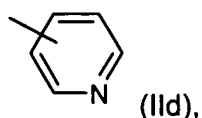
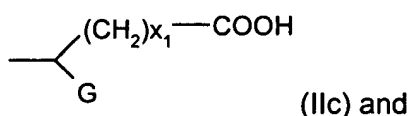
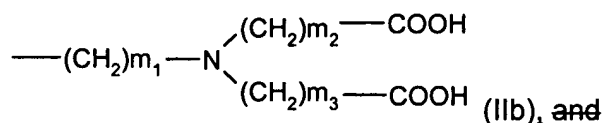
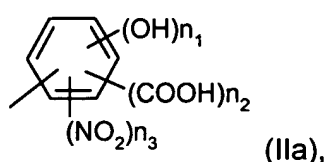
9. (currently amended) A compound of formula

$D(\text{SO}_2\text{NHE})_y$  (II) wherein

y is an integer from 1 to 8,

D is ~~at~~ the radical of a chromophore of the 1-aminoanthraquinone, anthraquinone, anthrapyrimidine, azo, azomethine, benzodifuranone, quinacridone, quinacridone quinone, quinophthalone, diketopyrrolopyrrole, dioxazine, flavanthrone, indanthrone, indigo, isoindoline, isoindolinone, isoviolanthrone, perinone, perylene, phthalocyanine, pyranthrone or thioindigo series, and

E is selected from the group consisting of the ~~following~~ formulae



wherein

$n_1$  and  $n_2$  are each independently of the other 0, 1 or 2, at least one group -OH or -COOH being present, and  $n_3$  is 0 or 1,

$m_1$  is an integer from 1 to 8,

$m_2$  and  $m_3$  are each independently of the other an integer from 1 to 8,

G is a group -NH<sub>2</sub>, -OH, -COOH or -SO<sub>3</sub>H, and

$x_1$  is an integer from 0 to 8.

10. (currently amended) A method according to claim 8, wherein the colorant ~~is of the~~ has the following formula

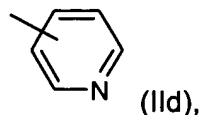
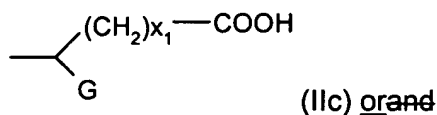
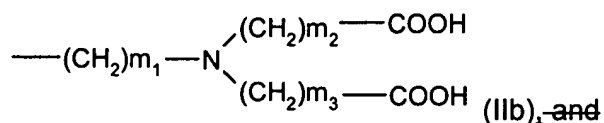
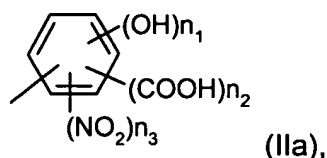
$D(SO_2NHE)_y$  (II) wherein

y is an integer from 1 to 8,

D is the radical of a chromophore of the 1-aminoanthraquinone, anthraquinone, anthrapyrimidine, azo, azomethine, benzodifuranone, quinacridone, quinacridone quinone, quinophthalone, diketopyrrolopyrrole, dioxazine, flavanthrone, indanthrone, indigo, isoindoline, isoindolinone, isoviolanthrone, perinone, perylene, phthalocyanine, pyranthrone or thioindigo series, and

E is any desired group suitable for imparting solubility in an alkaline medium.

11. (currently amended) A method according to claim 10, wherein E is selected from the groups consisting of the following formulae



wherein

$n_1$  and  $n_2$  are each independently of the other 0, 1 or 2, at least one group -OH or -COOH being present, and  $n_3$  is 0 or 1,

$m_1$  is an integer from 1 to 8,

$m_2$  and  $m_3$  are each independently of the other an integer from 1 to 8,

G is a group  $-NH_2$ ,  $-OH$ ,  $-COOH$  or  $-SO_3H$ , and

$x_1$  is an integer from 0 to 8,

\_\_\_\_\_ and ~~from~~ compounds of the ~~following~~ formula

$D(F)_y$  (III), wherein

y is an integer from 1 to 8,

D is the radical of a chromophore of the 1-aminoanthraquinone, anthraquinone, anthrapyrimidine, azo, azomethine, benzodifuranone, quinacridone, quinacridone quinone, quinophthalone, diketopyrrolopyrrole, dioxazine, flavanthrone, indanthrone, indigo, isoindoline, isoindolinone, isoviolanthrone, perinone, perylene, phthalocyanine, pyranthrone or thioindigo series, and

F is ~~any desired~~ group suitable for imparting solubility in an aqueous medium  $[[,]]$  ~~which is such as, for example~~  $[[,]]$   $-SO_3M$  or  $-COOM$ , wherein M is a cation or hydrogen.

12. (currently amended) Coloured carrier particles obtained~~able~~ by the method according to claim 1~~any one of claims 1 to 8, 10 and 11.~~

13. (currently amended) A method of producing coloured carrier particles, which method comprises

- dispersing a pigment in aqueous solution,
- adding soda waterglass,
- precipitating  $SiO_2$  and the pigment onto~~the~~ carrier particles by lowering the pH value.

14. (currently amended) Coloured carrier particles obtained~~able~~ by the method according to claim 13.

15. (canceled)